FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA GROUP COMMUNIQUE ON MODIFIED PEACE ACT

PA171548 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Sep 85 pp A 1, A 8

[Text] Panama City (ANSA) -- Contrary to the U.S. view that "the Contadora Group's collapse is preferable to a bad arrangement in Central America," today that subregional organization seems determined to prove that "a bad arrangement is preferable to widespread war in the region." On Thursday the "Contadora Group" began a renewed diplomatic offensive by submitting a modified peace act, which is to be signed in the next 30 days, for the consideration of the Central American foreign ministers. "The modified document contains an assessment of the comments Central American governments made regarding the 21-point document," said Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Costa Rica has stated that Mexico is biased toward Nicaragua.

Nicaragua Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that the modifications to the peace document do not contain major changes and that they are merely a strengthening of the document. The Salvadoran, Honduran, and Costa Rican representatives adhered to their view that Nicaragua is "blocking" the Central American peace process. D'Escoto stressed that the United States is using those three countries to hamper the Contadora Group's negotiation process, and that this became apparent with the recent disclosure of a secret report by the U.S. Department of State arguing that "the Contadora Group is preferable to a bad arrangement in Central America." He added that the bad arrangement is taken to mean affecting U.S. interests.

Despite the exaggerated optimism of the Contadora Group ministers, during the first round of talks the differences that still prevail among the Central American countries became apparent. The spokesmen for each country have lowered their tones hinting that the Central American governments and the "Contadora Group" would prefer reaching a bad arrangement than having widespread war in the region, although this may affect U.S. interests; that is, maintaining the Sandinist revolution.

Venezuelan Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi said that the "Contadora Group" would prefer a bad arrangement to the loss of thousands of Central American lives.

The Central American foreign ministers have been studying the 21-point document since Thursday. Moreover, a commission comprising plenipotentiary representatives was appointed on Thursday to fine-tune [the document] in 30 days.

He [not further identified] reported that the modified version of the peace document includes comments by the Central American governments on the thorniest issues: matters relating to demilitarization, arms control, and border agreements.

The "Contadora Group" foreign ministers concluded one of their most successful meetings by receiving the commitment of the Central American foreign ministers that the peace document will be signed shortly, although this may imply a bad arrangement. The complete text of the communique issued by the foreign ministers reads as follows:

On 12-13 September 1985, the Colombia, Mexican, Panamanian, and Venezuelan foreign ministers met with their Costa Rican, Guatemalan, Honduran, and Nicaraguan colleagues, as well as with the Salvadoran deputy foreign minister, in Panama City to exchange views regarding the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

This meeting was opened by Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta who made a fervent appeal to redouble the efforts necessary to reach a regional accord toward peace and cooperation in the area as soon as possible.

The Contadora Group foreign ministers delivered the final draft of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America to the Central American ministers. This document embodies remarks presented by some Central American Governments regarding the 7 September 1984 revision. This document indicates that efforts were made to preserve a balanced system, each states genuine interest, and regional security. The document constitutes a coherent, orderly array of pledges and lays the groundwork for co-existence based on political trust and good faith.

The document includes all of the elements that enable it to be considered a thorough legal instrument, and it is the result of a broad, intensive consultation to include the views of the Central American countries.

By consensus, the Central American governments accepted most of the pledges included in the document's preamble regarding detente and the fostering of trust and, particularly, those pledges related to political, economic, and social issues, as well as the execution and follow-up mechanisms for the accords.

The Central American ministers received the final draft, which is a decisive step forward in seeking a negotiated solution for the Central American crisis, with satisfaction. For this reason, the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers agreed to hold a meeting of plenipotentiaries beginning 7 October 1985, which will last for 45 days, at the most, to discuss the following issues that include deadlines for implementing pledges and their duration, based on the agreements made in the final draft of the Contadora Document:

A. Control and reduction of arms.

B. Mechanisms to execute and follow up security and politics.

C. Military maneuvers.

During the same period, operational affairs will also be negotiated because they will permit the execution of the commitments contained in the document; that is, implementation, integration, and functioning of execution and follow-up mechanisms, their budget, and a headquarters.

The proposals stated in the draft of the juridical instrument presented on this occasion by the Contadora Group will be used as a reference point in studying these topics. Upon adopting this commitment, the foreign ministers feel that the negotiation of the remaining issues in the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America has concluded.

The incidents or events that could take place in the region will not be discussed by the plenipotentiaries, and they will not hinder the realization of the foreign ministers meetings and tasks.

At the conclusion of the plenipotentiaries meeting, the Contadora Group will call a joint conference of foreign ministers to sign the document.

Upon stating their satisfaction with the advances made at this meeting, the Contadora Group foreign ministers stressed the importance of this final phase of the process, and reiterated that the Central American states are exclusively and undeniably responsible for reaching an agreement.

They likewise agreed that the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela are fulfilling the duty of seeking an understanding to establish the dialogue and make negotiation possible. The Contadora Group highly values the demonstration of solidarity that the Latin American nations have contributed to the negotiations process, especially that of the members of the support group formed by Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, who they will inform of the results of this meeting as well as of any new developments that may emerge.

The foreign ministers feel that the statements made by the Contadora Group on 21 and 22 July are still valid and effective. From these statements a group of related measures emerged to reactivate the diplomatic effort; they also feel that the realization in the near future of the UN General Assembly session, the Contadora and Central American foreign ministers conference with the foreign ministers of the EEC in Luxembourg Luxembourg, and the OAS ordinary General Assembly are appropriate occasions to begin joint actions to strengthen the regional peace process.

Finally, in response to the tense regional situation, the Central American foreign ministers renewed their acceptance of all of the commitments contained in the 1983 document of objectives and expressed their decision to regulate their conduct in keeping with the spirit and letter of the document.

Upon initiating this final phase, the foreign ministers reiterated their call to the countries that have ties and interests in the region to decisively contribute to peace and harmony in the area.

The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers expressed gratitude to Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta for his statements of encouragement on the negotiations process during the inaugural session, and for his government's hospitality and attentiveness in making their effort more efficient.

Panama, 13 September 1985

Communique; Annex 1; Regarding the Kidnapping of President Duarte's daughter

The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers express to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte their solidarity due to the kidnapping of his daughter, Mrs Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran. They categorically reject this incident as an objectionable terrorist action, and they ask those responsible to return her safe and sound to her home.

Communique; Annex 2; Regarding Guatemala

The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers meeting in Panama City on 12-13 September 1985, upon analyzing the political and social situation in Central America after hearing Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran's speech, agreed to recognize the importance and significance of the process toward democratic constitutionality in Guatemala. The Contadora Group foreign ministers felt that it would be convenient, upon stating this recognition, to hope for the conclusion of this process, which decisively contributes to the strengthening and consolidation of the democratic system in Latin America.

Panama, 13 September 1985

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO ARMED FORCES

PY150143 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2240 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aries, 11 Sep (NA) -- The first directive on military policy imparted by the Defense Ministry to the Armed Forces foresees "a rearrangement process that must end in the 1985-86 period," describes the current international situation as "relatively peaceful," and adds that the action against terrorism must be conducted "in the field that falls within the jurisdiction of the police forces," although "ultimately" the president of the nation can resort to the Armed Forces.

The document warns about the "situation of economic, scientific, and technological dependency the country is facing," and adds that "the domestic and foreign political economic conflict forces the government to concentrate the national reconstruction process in the economic, scientific, and technological fields."

The text of the document, called "Directive of the Defense Ministry 1-85 to the Armed Forces -- Military Policy," was forwarded by Defense Minister Roque Carranza to the chiefs of the joint staff and to the commanders of the three Armed Forces branches on 30 August 1985. It has slightly more than 14 pages.

The note that is attached to the document, to which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS had access, states that the directive "has been formally declared secret," but that "it will be published among the chiefs as soon as possible." Reliable sources have reported that within the next few hours the Defense Ministry will publish a summary of the text, the publication of which began last week at the highest Army, Navy, and Air Force level.

According to a Defense Ministry source, the directive includes general guidelines with the purpose of "establishing the course of action within which the Armed Forces themselves will have military reform to put into practice in the most convenient manner possible."

According to what has been revealed, Civil Household adviser Jose Maria Llados, the political director general, Hector Mendez de Leo, and Colonels Jose Lagomarsino de Leon, Carlos Zigaran, and Fernando Saint Amat participated in the prepartion of the document, which was finally approved by Carranza.

The document puts much emphasis on the need for joint military planning, and adds that, in another aspect, "the military policy will be focusing" mainly on the "education and training" sector. It adds that "high-ranking officers must include those with cultural-scientific and technical knowledge at university level, and that these studies must be carried out in private or public schools within the national education system." The other objective, the document adds, is "to have officers of all ranks culturally assimilated as fast as possible in the democratic system of sociopolitical coexistence that the nation has adopted."

The directive also sets "as a superior objective" a military reform that must be completed "in the 1985-86 period by all branches of the Armed Forces." To achieve this "a period of transition, which is divided in three stages," has been set:

A rearrangement that must be completed in the 1985-86 period.

A reorganization that must be completed in the 1986-87 period.

A restructuring that must be completed in the 1987-88 period.

The text of the document includes lengthy quotes from speeches made by President Raul Alfonsin, especially that made at the last annual Armed Forces comradeship dinner, in the framework of the "great national strategy" which establishes the military policy.

The chapter dedicated to "violence and terrorism as components to be considered in the military policy" includes 11 quotes by the president of the Republic and states that "the state's direct action" in that field will be conducted "within the jurisdiction of the police forces." It also explains that in crisis situations, in accordance with Article 23 and 86, Paragraphs 15, 17, and 19 of the Constitution, the president of the Republic will decide on the use, "first of all of the security forces, using the Armed Forces as a last resort, although the Armed Forces must adjust their action to the current legal order."

Regarding the international situation, the document states that "there must be a general perception that the possibility of breaking international agreements and contracts exists." After pointing out "the disagreements among the world powers" that have veto power in the United Nations, the document adds that "political and economic tensions could be easily turned into armed confrontations were it not for the fact that the superpowers neutralize themselves mutually." "This mutually dissuasive balance, the document adds, does not guarantee a desirable stability and forces many countries to maintain a state of preventive mobilization, which makes the current situation seem relatively peaceful." It goes on to say that "to maintain this balance, they resort to all types of political, economic, and psychological pressures and to the control of markets, products, and financial systems, which could, should this balance be broken, have very serious consequences in that an alliance with one of the superpowers might result in the nation's needs not being satisfactorily met."

"In the international order, it states that in possible border conflicts, a solution must be sought through political-economic means and integration programs." It also describes the existence of the "conflict in the South Atlantic, resulting from an unsolved political-military situation," which forces "the maintenance of a state or preventive mobilization of the specific naval and air forces." It then recommends that "military planning evolve toward a more flexible concept" in order to adapt it to new scientific-technical developments and that the newly acquired military capacity not influence "foreign policy to declare war."

The directive defines the concepts of obedience and loyalty as "basic ethical objectives." It then stresses the need to "modernize compulsory military service and its laws, adapting them to the development, technical requirements, and needs of the organic structure of the forces."

In the fields of intelligence, it suggests that efforts be made "to learn about the military power of probable adversaries and to keep up in military-scientific development with the most developed nations, but maintaining the independence of each force's technical capabilities." The specific organizations must also "meet the requirements for strategic intelligence as soon as they have the means to do so." In the military field, "the component elements of the forces must make up a flexible mobile structure with more firepower in keeping with the principle of economic of forces."

The document also sets as objective the "updating of the current doctrine on the struggle against terrorism, within the legal constitutional framework, adapted to the national and international political situation."

After discussing budget limitations, the document states that the military "must use national products whenever possible." Regarding financing, it establishes that "budgetary restrictions will be extended for as long as necessary, up to 1988, with the understanding that established spending levels will not be exceeded. Finally, the document concludes that the process for changing operational organizations "should be reduced to the minimum, until enough dissuasive ability capable of guaranteeing a timely response to any threats is achieved."

IGLESIAS ROUCO ON DIVISION IN ARMED FORCES

PY150042 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary: "When the Extremes Meet"]

[Text] During a recent "Latin American" conference that Mr Castro sponsored in Havana with the objective of promoting, among other things, the nonpayment of the region's debt in order to foster Soviet expansionism in the area, Mr Garcia Vazquez delivered a speech in which he rejected the proposal by Mr Castro. Mr Ratto and presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez prevented the dissemination in our country of the complete verion of the speech by Mr Garcia Vazquez.

Neither this domestic maneuver by "Nacho" [nickname for Ignacio] and Ratto, nor the Havana conference are isolated facts. As a matter of fact, according to our sources, the San Martin Palace may now be not only about to break relations with South Africa but it may also become the main Latin American pillar of an international campaign. The objective of this campaign is to completely isolate South Africa from the Third World countries which have links with or which are closer to the United States and NATO than to the Warsaw Pact. All this will be naturally justified by the unacceptable "apartheid" policy that the United States and Europe have also condemned. However, this condemnation has not gone as far as breaking diplomatic relations or, above all, commercial relations, which the campaign sponsored by Buenos Aires is seeking to accomplish. In the South Atlantic, the USSR would be the only country to reap benefits from this campaign.

Not even the alleged need for diplomatic support from the Nonaligned Movement -- to back our demands, as in the Malvinas issue, or to improve our political position within the movement itself -- has been used to justify this major offensive that leftist sectors have launched within the new Argentine diplomacy. We will see later that ultranationalist groups (which also have links with the extreme left) within the military sector also support this diplomatic offensive. In fact, even though Argentina is the only major Latin American country that is a full member of the Nonaligned Movement, the resolution that the movement issued on the Malvinas conflict at the Luanda meeting has neither improved or broadened the scope of previous resolutions on the subject. Neither have Argentine delegates been appointed to any of the Movement's executive posts, despite our country's efforts (despite the "denials"), as in the case of Mr Prebisch.

Summarizing, Buenos Aires is supporting a campaign against racially discriminating South Africa. Yet South Africa is a NATO member and an anti-Soviet country that plays a key role in the defense of the South Atlantic. Buenos Aires is also promoting the handing over of Namibia, free of charge, to guerrillas who are against the Western world, that is, at the exclusive service of the Eastern superpower.

This encircling operation, which the USSR and its friends are carrying out around the South Atlantic through the government of Mr Alfonsin, is being developed not only in the political and diplomatic areas but also in the military sector. We have two well-printed notes dated 30 May and 10 August of a self-styled "Convocation of Air Force Officers." The notes were distributed among low and mid-level officers of several units in late August and early September (many officers received them on 22 August and on 2 September). The first note, entitled "The Air Force for the Unity of the Argentine People," has some highly suggestive paragraphs. It says:

"In the face of the magnitude of the difficulties that the nation is confronting, we, the Air Force officers who have been summoned to contribute to the quest for a proper orientation, believe that all our Air Force comrades, as well as those of the other services, should know the results of our evaluation.

"In the previous issue of the Convocation, we warned that the destabilizing maneuvers, aimed at once again subjugating the people's will, include nontraditional methods whose main features are:

A civilian facade made up of rightist sectors inserted into some people's parties;

The operational support of their followers within the Armed Forces;

A psychological action to be undertaken by retired officers of the 'process;'

"The Yankee intelligence agencies will be directing the operations. ....The Air Force contribution....began when it assumed the commitment to obey and defend the constitutional government. However, if this contribution is to be fruitful, the Air Force must further develop it through new ideas and solutions to the national problems.

"....The most difficult problems we have to confront because of our dependence are those stemming from our foreign debt....The main support for this asphyxiating siege....comes from behind the IMF facades, as in the Malvinas, the strategic interests of U.S. neocolonialism. [as published] We should also take into account their domestic allies, who are closely related to the international monopolies and who support the 'financial fatherland.' We will not overcome the financial fatherland chaos while its most prominent sponsors, like Martinez de Hoz, Klein, Alemann, Alsogaray, and others are allowed to continue operating with immunity, as agents belonging to official or unofficial sectors."

In September, the Convocation carried a document entitled "The Air Force on the Surrender to the IMF." This document added other ideas that are even more suggestive. After labeling the "austral plan" a "negative outcome," the authors of the document state that among the objectives of "imperialism" are "shared sovereignty" over the Malvinas and "dependent Armed Forces, all of this under an alleged Pentagon's doctrine." The document states:

To rejoin the Unitas maneuvers;

To send Argentine students to U.S. military academies;

To allow the U.S. military missions to return to their headquarters at the Armed Forces command buildings.

To continue as JID (Inter-American Defense Board) members and as members of the obsolete TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty].

"....Our economic policy, which reflects that we have surrendered, and the re-establishment of alliances, which until a short time ago would have appeared inconceivable, are the main features of a bleak strategic picture.... One can say that the presence of a coalition of air and naval forces that NATO seeks to deploy in the South Atlantic, with headquarters in the Malvinas, will point to the need to strengthen the Argentine Navy and its air and naval power, sidelining the other branches.... One can foresee the alleged process of 'modernization' of the Army, which will not remain outside the imperialistic repressive scheme. And there is also the question of the role the Air Force will play, in view of the possibility that our branch may once again be considered as a service in charge of support and transportation.

"....Under the current circumstances, the Air Force has become the main armed pillar of the defense of the constitutional process.... Convinced that the Air Force officers will not lend themselves to such maneuvers to the detriment of our sovereignty or to the attempts to silence the people's protests, we hereby reiterate the demands posed by the majority....:

Payments on foreign debt obligations must be halted in order to use those funds for the internal reactivation;

The key sectors of the economy and of the military industry must remain in the hands of the state;

The demands over the Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands must be clearly and firmly posed;

All implicit or explicit spurious alliances with our enemies must be rejected;

A National Defense law, with unequivocal definitions of the Armed Forces' patriotic role at the service of the people and inspired by our own military doctrine, must be approved."

It is clear that this approach of the Air Force Convocation is to a considerable extent in agreement with the "program" the San Martin Palace is implementing in the South Atlantic. In addition, this approach joins the debt issue and the region's geopolitical situation from ultranationalist or fascist viewpoints, just as large sectors within the government and the Radical Party have done from "Socialist" or Marxist viewpoints. But there is even more: According to quite reliable sources, major Air Force commanders share and have even suggested most of the concepts outlined in the Convocation, and have actively helped in the printing of the note and in its dissemination to all units of the force

However, this "radical" approach is totally different from the way the Army and Navy commanders, and most of their low-level officers, see the situation. The Convocation is thus promoting discord within the Armed Forces. This is currently one of the key objectives of the leftist sectors. Even the Navy commanders and officers, who emerged from the Malvinas conflict with a sort of anti-Western feeling, oppose the type of breaking with the North and with NATO that the Convocation demands, on the grounds that such a step sould be unfeasible. In this regard, the Navy and Army strategists have adhered to and still support the analyses and opinions included in a secret SIDE [Secretariat for State Intelligence] paper drawn up by a group of military and civilian SIDE specialists during the war. We will refer to this paper in another article. Today we will review some of its paragraphs.

"To strongly reaffirm its position as a member of the Western world, it is believed that Argentina should defend the South Atlantic through solidly structured, well conceived, and efficient international alliances. However, Argentina must clearly reformulate its foreign policy to favor the Western world, and the government must perform actions to strengthen its credibility at the world level. Argentina should also reconsider its policy toward and membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

"There are several aspects that justify an increasingly strong suspicion of the position Argentina will actually assume if it gains control of the Malvinas Islands. Such aspects are: the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba (the very fact that Cuba supports us at this time), the support from Central American leftist regimes and even from exiled Argentine terrorists, the aid that....Libya may offer (this country has also proposed an airlift through Angola), and the aid that Peru (some Peruvian Armed Forces sectors are still under Soviet influence) may offer. From the viewpoint of the Western world, Chile would become a trustworthy country in the southern cone, with all the implications that this situation might involve. The Western world is also likely to seek to strengthen its ties with South Africa, taking into account the important role Pretoria plays in the defense of the South Atlantic."

BRITISH TOWER DAMAGED IN BOMB ATTACK; NO INJURIES

PY180143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1049 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (TELAM) -- A powerful bomb went off early this morning at the Torre de los Ingleses [British Tower], located at the Plaza Fuerza Aerea Argentina, in front of the General Bartolome Mitre railway station in the Retiro neighborhood of this capital. The blast caused considerable damage but claimed no victims. Federal police sources have told TELAM that the bomb went off at 0229 today at the first floor of the Torre de los Ingleses, tearing out the entrance gate, which is 3 meters high and 2 meters wide, and destroying the eaves and the ornaments overlooking Leandro N. Alem Avenue. The fragments were spread over a 50-meter radius. Personnel from Police Station No 46 and from the Federal Police bomb disposal brigade arrived at the site shortly after the blast. The brigade experts confirmed the bomb was made with so-called high power material.

No one has claimed responsibility for the action, but the individuals who placed the bomb sprayed some phrases on the first floor walls. The phrases read "British out of our country," "Sovereignty for Argentina," "Death to the British," and "No to the negotiations." This attack took place 24 hours before the meeting President Raul Alfonsin will hold in Paris with British Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock, who opposes the government of Margaret Thatcher. The meeting is being held to discuss the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas.

Police sources have told TELAM that since the gate's lock was not forced, the people who placed the bomb must have climbed up, stepping on the coats of arms and ornaments of the facade, taking advantage of the dark and of the fact that there is hardly any traffic in the morning in this area. They must have also left in the same manner.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HOPES TO GET FRG LOAN

PY180312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1140 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Bonn, FRG, 17 Sep (TELAM) -- Alberto Costantini, president of the Argentine National Commission of Atomic Energy [CNEA] today revealed here that he is carrying out negotiations to obtain a $250-million loan to continue with the construction of the Atucha II nuclear plant. If this credit is not granted, construction will be closed down, he said. Costantini is a member of President Alfonsin's official entourage visiting the FRG and he is trying to refinance the CNEA foreign debt, which amounts to $1.8 billion and is part of the Argentine foreign debt. German aid worth $250 million has been requested because Atucha II has nonrecoverable expenses. Although he is confident about obtaining the loan, Costantini said that at the beginning of negotiations, which were begun by telephone from Buenos Aires, he had been told that it would be impossible to extend the credit. This nearly prevented him coming to Bonn, but the FRG Finance Ministry and the KWU [Kraftwerksunion] (Siemens) told him that they would be willing to help. Costantini said that the credit was not immediately granted because of the Argentine foreign debt problem; however, he said that if the economic negotiations do not get started, President Alfonsin will talk to Prime Minister Helmut Kohl to request his political support to solve this problem.

Costantini told the journalists accompanying the entourage that the Atucha II construction in Rio Tercero, Cordoba, is 5 years behind schedule, and if new credit is not made available, the construction will probably have to be closed down. He said that another solution to the problem would be to undertake a funds transfer from resources of the National Energy Fund. The CNEA could also be allowed to increase its rates. These possibilities are being analyzed, he said, by a commission formed to study this problem and to find a final solution.

COB MESSAGE CALLS FOR NATIONAL HUNGER STRIKE

PY172353 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] leader Juan Lechin Oquendo said in a press conference today that the COB national meeting of union leaders has decided to radicalize the measures of pressure to demonstrate the workers' rejection of the government's economic policy. Union leader Alberto Echazu was chosen by Lechin to read the COB message calling for a general hunger strike.

[Begin recording] As we have said before, the Bolivian worker's rights and the national sovereignty have been repeatedly attacked and abused by the government through the measures of Decree No 21060. These measures are unconstitutional measures of pressure, clear violence, and repression worthy of a dictatorship. In view of this situation, and after a long, deep, and responsible evaluation of the current government conflict, the COB national meeting has decided to approve the following measures. [end recording]

The first three points of the message explain the COB efforts to try to establish a dialogue with the government. These efforts failed because of the government's refusal.

[Begin Echazu recording] Third [number as heard]: Despite the government's repressive response, the COB nonetheless insisted on establishing a dialogue with the authorities. The COB also openly supported the efforts of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference and the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights to mediate in this conflict. However, the COB was told by the government that the dialogue would be subject to the suspension of the national general strike, and this is unacceptable to the COB.

We hereby declare a national general strike in defense of Bolivian dignity. It is with this dignity that we will in turn defend the strike.

The government seems willing to subdue the people at any price, that is, until its destruction. Therefore, we Bolivian workers declare that we are worthy of our great victory.

Fourth: In order to demonstrate our will to defend our rights, lives, and work, and to prevent the dismantling or elimination of the social progress the workers have attained, as well as to protest against the government which is not willing to establish a dialogue, the COB national executive committee and the COB general national meeting of union leaders declares a national hunger strike. This extreme measure is aimed at making the government listen to our fair demands by withdrawing its repressive policy and accepting a dialogue with the workers.

Fifth: We are sure that this extreme decision, which will be obeyed by all Bolivian workers, from union leaders to the grassroot movements, has been understood for its real importance and motivations by the public in Bolivia and abroad.

Sixth: Finally we want to make a fervent appeal to the Bolivian workers to appease their spirit and contribute with their sacrifice in this decisive hour for our country. If we do not defend ourselves and the whole country now, tomorrow will probably be too late. [end recording]

This was the declaration of a national hunger strike called in Bolivia by the COB. Afterward, the COB press secretary Gonzalo Viscarra distributed the instructions for the strike:

[Begin Viscarra recording] First: We must continue the national general strike more vigorously.

Second: Within this framework of radicalizing measures, it has been decided to hold a national hunger strike among all COB levels, from its leadership to its grassroots movement, that is to say from the COB national executive board, headed by companero Juan Lechin Oquendo, to the national confederations and federations, departmental and regional labor unions, cooperatives, trade unions, and workers in general. Pickets will be established according to the needs of each different sector of workers.

Third: The national hunger strike will take place in the headquarters of each labor union, in public institutions, and in other buildings having the indispensable safety conditions and allowing for a strict control of the strike.

Fourth: A national hunger strike committee will be set up and it will comprise the following COB executive board members: Companeros Jose Justiniano Lijeron, Luis Lopez Altamirano, Fernando Fuentes (Vaca), Jose Quiroga (Laime), and Liber (Port). One delegate from each of the national organizations will also be included.

Fifth: Lists of the picket places should be made and submitted to the national hunger strike committee.

Sixth: The national hunger strike does not prevent the mobilizations from taking place; on the contrary, such events must be intensified throughout the national territory.

Seventh: The national hunger strike committee will implement some other measures for the working and poorer classes.

Eighth: Those workers' sectors that are the strongest must strengthen and encourage during the mobilizations those other sectors that need help and solidarity.

Ninth: Only the emergency services of the health centers and of the water and electric supplies will continue to work. The media will also work.

Tenth: The labor unions radio network will be reinforced by the unionized media that have still not joined our network.

Eleventh: Since the press workers are legally entitled to the use of space in the media in which they work, they must use that space to support the hunger strike movement. [end recording]

The national hunger strike ordered by the COB is a fact according to these documents.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON POLITICAL PRISONERS, STRIKE

PY170342 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy firmly denied the existence of any political prisoners in his ministry. He explained that any individuals who have been arrested have been detained legally and that therefore they are not political prisoners.

[Begin Barthelemy recording -- in progress]...There is no one in the Interior Ministry because there are no political prisoners. Those arrested have been arrested for common crimes. As you know, we have some Central Bank managers who have been placed at the disposal of the courty.

The other two prisoners are also being placed at the disposal of the court. This is also the case for the other individuals arrested at the [name indistinct]. There have been no other arrests. [end recording]

When asked about the hunger strikes that are taking place in Bolivia, the minister said the following:

[Begin recording] [Barthelemy] A hunger strike is a crime, according to the law, because it is an attack against one's own life.

[Reporter] In that case, would those who are about to start the hunger strike be prosecuted?

[Barthelemy] The authorities will undertake the proper studies and see what legal decision must be made in defense of society and the hunger strikers themselves. [end recording]

Finally, the minister told us that the problem in the Trinidad muncipality is not a problem of repression or intervention.

[Begin recording] I would like to tell you about the problem in the Trinidad municipality now while we are here in Congress where we have already been waiting for 2 hours for questioning. During this time I have listened to several reports about a problem in the Trinidad municipality. The government is being charged, in a rather irresponsible manner, for committing an abuse by naming an appointee there. The government has actually not named any such appointee.

The problem is that the Trinidad municipal council has not reached an agreement in naming the new mayor, and the former mayor, who was appointed by the former administration, has resigned, leaving the municipality without a chief. The only visible authority is an older officer named by the former mayor. Therefore this is exclusively a municipal problem that must be solved by the municipal council and the executive branch has not intervened at all. [end recording]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE TO ISSUE 'STRONG' WARNING

PY180056 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The episcopal conference, which gathered the main church leaders, yesterday decided to issue a profound and strong call to the government and to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] to begin serious talks seeking to reach an agreement that will overcome the current crisis in the country. With this objective, the bishops held a meeting to assess the situation in the country and to issue a document of warning to the government and the COB. This document will be presented today, 17 September, to the president of the Republic, and then to the news media. Nothing has been reported on the content of the document.

SARNEY 'DISGUSTED' BY U.S. COMPUTER DECISION

PY170245 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] President Jose Sarney is quite disgusted with President Ronald Reagan's decision, but wants the question to be dealt with at the technical level, an adviser close to the president has revealed. According to this adviser, Sarney does not want this issue to be politically exploited during this year's electoral campaign, because it could generate strong animosity toward the United States, something he considers inopportune.

For that reason, the president decided to let Itamaraty handle the question and report on it accordingly. The reason for the president's disgust, as explained by the adviser, is that the U.S. decision was made precisely at a time when Brazil is trying to consolidate its democracy. To do this, Brazil needs to exercise sovereignty in making decisions, such as that of protecting its mini- and microcomputer market.

The Itamaraty position is now to wait rather than to make decisions. It is waiting for a U.S. move before deciding how to react. The intent of the U.S. initiative cannot be clearly seen. Officially, however, according to Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal, Brazil fears commercial retaliation from the United States and does not intend to put on trial its internal policy regarding the computer sector. The minister expressed this view yesterday after an hour-long meeting at the Planalto Palace with President Jose Sarney, Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer, and Industry and Commerce Ministry Roberto Gusmao.

In his meeting with the ministers, President Sarney decided that any official statement on this new example of protectionism in the commercial relations with the United States will be made through Itamaraty.

The meeting was convened by President Jose Sarney to evaluate the impact and the consequences of President Reagan's latest pronouncement threatening Brazil with commercial retaliation if the current Brazilian Government does not remove the customs barriers raised in the so-called Informatics Law against imports for the computer sector from the United States.

Asked whether the Brazilian Government is afraid of reprisals from the United States, which could seriously affect Brazilian exports of products such as textiles, steel, and shoes, thus hurting the level of domestic employment at a time when the country is trying to resume its economic growth, Foreign Minister Olavo Setubal tersely replied:

"We are not concerned. We are a sovereign country and know how to discuss the questions affecting us with the great vision of our own country. We will discuss these questions before all world forums." According to Minister Setubal, there is no reason to put up for discussion the Brazilian Government's policy of monopoly of the computer market. Brazil is a sovereign country and it defines its own industrial policy without consulting any other country. Minister Setubal, however, said that the Brazilian Government deeply deplored the statement made by President Ronald Reagan, and expressed this sentiment in a note Itamaraty issued late last week.

Brazil should not at this time take any initiative, Minister Setubal said, and added: "If someone has to take an initiative, that initiative should be taken by the U.S. secretary of state." He then said that the Brazilian Government is calm. Asked whether the government would make any concession for U.S. imports, Minister Setubal emphatically answered: "We are not negotiating anything."

For Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer, 62, the Informatics Law is a question of "national sovereignty," and he adding that this law is an instrument for the country's scientific and technological development. So, he said, it does not stand for the defense of an area of production, of an industry, but for the defense of "a means of economic and social development of the country as a whole."

The position of President Sarney, according to Minister Archer, is to defend the Informatics Law. The science and technology minister said that the meeting of the National Informatics Council has been called by Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes for 30 September. Minister Magalhaes criticized the Informatics Law about a month ago. According to him, some aspects of this law banning the import of equipment for the telephone industry will only hinder the development of this industry in Brazil.

Science Minister Comments

PY180148 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 17 Sep 85

[By Francisca Rodrigues]

[Text] Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer today dedicated a methane purification plant in Campinas. The gas produced at the plant will be used as fuel for automobiles. After the ceremony, the minister referred to the pressure that the U.S. Government has exerted to make Brazil abolish the Informatics Law. Archer said Brazil will not yield.

[Begin recording] There is no way we can yield to such pressure, because the computer sector in Brazil is regulated by a law that was unanimously approved by Congress. Therefore, only Congress can change it. Congress has clearly pointed out that there is no reason to change the Informatics Law. International companies do not exert pressure. If they find that the country is properly caring for its interests, they accept the existing laws. If they think the government is not acting with resolve and that it may agree to reconsider a situation, they exert pressure to defend their interests. No company has tried to pressure Brazil. There has been only a public announcement that Brazil will be pressured, but our country has not changed its position. [end recording]

ANTI-PINOCHET DEMONSTRATION HELD IN BRASILIA

PY131549 Paris AFP in Spanish 2219 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Nearly 100 persons today staged a demonstration in front of the Chilean Embassy in Brasilia, commemorating the 12th anniversary of President Salvador Allende's death and the installation of a military government in that country. The demonstration was organized by the Committee for Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples, and deputies, trade union leaders, and Chilean exiles participated. The demonstrators asked the Brazilian Government to apply sanctions to President Augusto Pinochet's regime.

PINOCHET SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO DUARTE

PY162323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE) -- President General Augusto Pinochet today sent a message of solidarity to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. In his message General Pinochet said:

In view of the cowardly kidnapping of your distinguished daughter, please receive in the name of the government and people of Chile the most sincere expressions of solidarity and wishes for her prompt and happy return home.

General Pinochet added: We most emphatically condemn and reject international terrorism. In conclusion, the president told President Duarte that he could count on Chilean support for any international initiative aimed at the effective eradication of terrorist actions in our continent.

DEL VALLE ON MARITIME SOVEREIGNTY ANNOUNCEMENT

PY131438 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Chile is the first country in the world to proclaim national sovereignty over the continental shelf of the Easter Island and the Sala-y-Gomez Island. This announcement was made by his excellency, President Pinochet, during his annual address on the 12th anniversary of the national liberation.

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle commented that Chile's example will undoubtedly be followed by other nations.

[Begin Del Valle recording] There is a law for this. The Law of the Sea provides for this type of decision. Chile is the first country to do this but it is nothing new because in 1947, during Gabriel Gonzalez Videla's administration, Chile took a first step by ratifying the 200-mile maritime limit with Ecuador and Peru. Now, in compliance with rights under the Law of the Sea, Chile has made this new announcement. We believe that Chile will not be the only country to make such a statement, since others will soon follow suit. We have not yet learned the reaction of other countries to the president of the Republic's proclamation but we expect there will be some soon. [end recording]

Minister Del Valle made these statements after a meeting with Egyptian Foreign Affairs Secretary of State Butrus Ghali, who is in Chile on a 2-day official visit. The Egyptian minister said that he had come to Chile to strengthen cooperation relations between the two countries and said that bilateral diplomatic relations are excellent. The minister will continue his meetings with Minister Del Valle, with whom he will sign a joint declaration. Secretary of State Butrus Ghali will meet with President Augusto Pinochet today.

Ecuadoran Ambassador Cesar Valdivieso and Colombian Ambassador Vicente Borrero termed as transcendental and positive the announcement by President Pinochet on the expansion of the Chilean sovereignty on the Pacific islands.

RETIRED GENERALS SIGN NATIONAL ACCORD

PY152208 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1646 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Sep (EFE) -- Three retired Chilean generals have publicly signed the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy.

The accord was signed on 25 August by 11 rightist, centrist and non-Marxist leftist organizations. The document, which proposes the bases for handing the government over to the civilians, has been judged (positively) by the Communist Party and the Marxist left.

This information was released today by the Workers Democratic Central (CDT), a centrist opposition group, that is trying to conduct a campaign to obtain signatures in support of the accord. The CDT has reported that Air Force General Nicanor Diaz Estrada (retired) and Carabineros General German Campos Vazquez (retired) signed the accord on 13 September. General Gustavo Leigh, a former commander of the Air Force and member of the Government Junta (1973-1978), signed the accord a few days ago in the offices of opposition lawyer Jorge Ovalle.

General Diaz Estrada was the chief of the intelligence services of the Chilean Air Force (FACh) during the 11 September 1973 coup that overthrew socialist Salvador Allende and installed General Augusto Pinochet in power. He was later the military regime's labor minister. On becoming a dissident with General Leigh, he stated: They kicked me out in 1978.

General German Campos was chief of the Carabineros intelligence services, and he cooperated with the Pinochet regime during the first years after the coup.

On signing the accord, Diaz Estrada stated that for me the accord is the first ray of hope of a possible future understanding in Chile. He also stated that he was very proud to sign because it represents the feelings of the Chilean workers.

On signing the accord yesterday, German Campos stated: I want Chile to return to what it always was, a country respected precisely for its democracy.

When Leigh signed the accord, the former member of the Government Junta warned that if the signatories of the accord are not listened to by the Pinochet government, the country runs the risk of a civil war.

FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER JARPA DISCUSSES ACCORD

PY121723 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Sep 85 pp A 1, A 10

[Excerpt] Former Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa said yesterday that the political accord signed by 21 political leaders of various right, center, and left factions "is vague and unrealistic in some aspects," but added that "it represents an advance" compared to "the positions the opposition adopted during the 1983 liberalization period."

The former minister, who had not talked about the political process since he left his post, agreed to talk to EL MERCURIO about various current issues. Jarpa noted that the conciliatory initiative promoted by Santiago Bishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno "is important and timely in trying to help find understanding among Chileans, thus preventing the confrontation which the communists and extremists are fanning."

Regarding the document [National Accord for Transition to Full Democracy] itself, former Minister Jarpa said that "in some aspects it is vague and in others, unrealistic. For instance, it is vague regarding the exclusion of communists from the democratic political sector. It does not take a clear and precise anticommunist posture. On the contrary, a constitutional tribunal different from the one we now have would judge the communists by their actions, not by their well-known objective of establishing a totalitarian state nor by their expressed support for violent methods.

This aspect of the document is so confusing that Andres Allamand believes that the communists are of course excluded because of their "objectives." Rene Abeliuk, on the other hand, believes that they cannot be excluded until a future tribunal can give a ruling based on a reformed constitution that would not contain the current provisions of permament Article 8. The desire to improve this agreement, as expressed in the final part of the document, should be directed at this question."

Jarpa stated that "at this time an end to the state of emergency" and "to exiles" are among the unrealistic proposals.

[Question] Why?

[Jarpa] Because vis-a-vis the terrorist and subversive offensive launched by the communists and the left-wing extremists it is difficult for a government to give up the legal powers established by the Constitution precisely to prevent those outrages from happening. The same thing could be said for the exiles. Who can guarantee that terrorism and subversion will end after the government gives up those powers? Who can guarantee that the exiled extremists will turn into peaceful and democratic citizens? I also feel that once the document is upgraded, this issue must be studied in view of the facts and not just on theory.

[Question] You are advocating exile then?

[Jarpa] I remind you that during my tenure as interior minister thousands of exiles were authorized to return. However, I feel that the country will be quieter if well-known extremists, such as Andres Pascal Allende, for example, do not return. On the other hand, we must not forget that it was under the administration of a leftist president, whose adherence to the democratic principles cannot be doubted by anyone, that a special law had to be requested from Congress, with greater powers than the ones possessed by the current government, in order to combat the infiltration and the subversive actions of Soviet communism in Chile in 1947.

[Question] In your opinion, does the document reflect a specific type of democracy or is it vague in that respect?

[Jarpa] The document exudes a willingness to look for solutions but it is necessarily vague owing to the different political stands of those who drafted it. I feel that some of them are involved in this by mistake or taking advantage of the circumstances, as is the case of the UP [Popular Unity] leaders or ministers who lauded or gave impetus to all the outrages committed during that government against the democratic system.

[Question] But, in your opinion, does the National Accord represent progress with regard to the conversations you had with the AD [Democratic Alliance] during the [political] opening?

[Jarpa] I feel that indeed some progress has been achieved. They did not set out to demand the president's resignation or to give up the Constitution. In addition, for the time being, there have been no calls to protest. In the past such calls have always led to deaths and vandalism. Nevertheless, as the saying goes, "Anything can be stated on paper" [el papel lo aguanta todo]. We will have to see how things develop in the future.

[Question] Do you believe the government might accept the proposals made in the document?

[Jarpa] If the purposes and positions are well defined, I believe the government may accept them. I say this because in 1983, the president himself took the initiative to promote a faster transition process.

We can recall his official speeches on 11 September 1983, in October 1983 when Horacio Aranguiz took office as education minister, on 11 March 1984, on 11 September 1984, and in October 1984 on the anniversary of the Battle of Rancagua. In this last speech, the president called for "a minimum consensus to accelerate the transition process."

[Question] Despite what the president said, the move toward liberalization failed...

[Jarpa] No progress could be made because the opposition was determined to provoke a confrontation. On the other hand, civilian sectors with political and economic influence in the government set out to close that route. But, as the saying goes, when good seeds are sown, nothing is completely lost. I believe that what has been done will be useful.

[Question] Do you believe the causes you mentioned for the failure no longer exist?

[Jarpa] I believe that the democratic opposition sectors are convinced that they were wrong in trying to oust the president and ignore the Constitution. I think the possibilities in the government can be better.

[Question] Do you then believe the military government is well disposed?

[Jarpa] I think the government of the Armed Forces is always seeking what is best for Chile and is not by any means trying to provoke confrontation. Moreover, I believe a constructive, nationalist, centrist line of thinking prevails, that a deep desire to establish an efficient, stable, and democratic system exists. In my judgment, the attitude of the Armed Forces should not be confused with that of some political or economic groups which, as I have said, have influence in the government.

[Question] What do you think of the U.S. support of the document?

[Jarpa] I think the attempts made by some foreign governments to intervene in Chile's internal politics are unacceptable. This is a question that is related to the country's sovereignty, which all Chileans are interested in protecting.

VALDES ADDRESSES NATION ON NATIONAL ACCORD

PY171325 SAntiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Address to the nation by Gabriel Valdes Subercaseaux, president of the Democratic Alliance -- date not given -- recorded; the following disclaimer was read before Valdes began to speak: "Radio Chilena is a radio station at the disposal of all Chilean citizens with the condition that their statements are made with responsibility and respect. These statements do not necessarily reflect the opinion of our radio station"]

[Text] Chileans: I am addressing you on behalf of the political parties that form the Democratic Alliance [AD] in order to state our position regarding some of the aspects of the message delivered by General Pinochet on 11 September.

I am certain that every fellow countryman throughout our nation is deeply concerned about his personal future and the future of Chile as a nation. The developments are too serious and obvious not to realize that a deep-rooted change of the current political, social, economic, international, and, I would say, moral situation is necessary in order to return to the citizenry hope, happiness, faith in their fatherland and in the future.

Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, as a consequence of the appeal for national reconciliation made by the highest spiritual authorities of our country, invited a group of politicians of various political currents to seek a patriotic path of accords and consensus to find a peaceful solution to the serious crisis that currently affects our society. The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy was the citizens' reply to this appeal and it undoubtedly speaks for the majority of Chileans, who hope for a change to overcome this escalation of violent madness affecting our country. The National Accord requires a general political opening and generosity, mainly from the armed and security forces because of their current role in national life.

We Chileans, and the international community that observes us apprehensively, trust in this National Accord and regard it as the most generous and representative proposal of the national will. This is why some expected Gen Pinochet to make a magnanimous proposal instead of his well-known aggressive improvisations. However, such a magnanimous gesture did not take place. The general's analysis shows that he has lost the necessary sense of realism to observe national and international events. With unusually carefully chosen, but nonetheless ambiguous, phrases he has failed to acknowledge the National Accord and has once again offended persons and political sectors.

The head of state has repeatedly attacked and criticized the opposition for being divided. Now that all the democratic forces are united, he attacks them precisely because they have united. Gen Pinochet definitely does not understand what democracy is about. Therefore, he does not really understand the National Accord. He does not understand that the nigher value of patriotism and common well-being may exist among those who were formerly political adversities, a fact that they have decided to forget and who, in their capacity as Chilean citizens with the courage of their convictions, seek democracy as a rational means of coexistence because they have faith in humanity and in the law as an objective norm. This is where the greatness of the National Accord lies because it is the ethical bases of democracy.

A few days ago Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, before thousands of students that applauded him at the Buenos Aires Law College, stated, quote, Argentina is offering the world an example of a peaceful transition. It has proven that one can withdraw from disgrace and destruction even within a framework of great limitations and gigantic obstacles, without the need for great debates and violence, and by strictly abiding by the law. The transition from a wild state to a state of law -- without any concessions, without taking justice into one's own hands, without taking revenge, with wisdom and poise -- is a reality that is spreading throughout Latin America, laying the foundation for a definite social order based on consensus and mainly on ethical bases of justice, peace, and freedom, unquote. What wise words, and what a great statesman.

Gen Pinochet has demanded honesty from us. We reject this gratuitous offense. History will clearly tell who has been honest and who has been dishonest during this regime.

The culture of violence, of arbitrariness, of repression, and of national security practiced by this regime which holds it as its supreme justification also totally disqualifies the regime from judging those of us who favor a reconciliation in democracy and peace. This is the Democratic Alliance's defined position.

Gen Pinochet's words are unrealistic because they do not reflect the critical social situation of unemployment and frustration among large sectors of settlers, workers, and youth. This physically and psychologically repressed frustration is the real cause of so much social agitation that can be sensed among all the sectors.

For years we have said that this situation would lead to violence for which, in a typically absolutist and unrealistic gesture lacking understanding for social processes, free and worthy citizens who wish to express their disagreement in peaceful terms are blamed. Even priests, the only protectors of those exasperated by so much repression and suffering, are irrationally threatened or punished.

The head of state is not being realistic by threatening students and university teachers. He does not see the result of a policy applied by military rectors during 12 years that has totally eliminated university autonomy. No civilized country has dared to allow its intellectual class to be treated this way. He is being unrealistic by not noticing that his economic policy has brought the country to a real disaster, whose importance he disguises in his message. Just one well known aspect can be pointed out: the Chilean foreign debt. When compared with that of Latin American countries that do not produce oil, and in percentage-wise values, the Chilean foreign debt is the highest: each Chilean owes $1,558, while each Latin American owes only $848, that is, nearly half of what we owe, not to speak of the profits that some groups made when the Chilean Government assumed their foreign debts.

The conviction that the foreign debt cannot be paid in the currently imposed conditions is spreading in Latin America because its social and economic effects are unacceptable. However, Gen Pinochet's message considers that despite the fact that we are living through our worst situation, Chile is doing well. What a contrast to Brazilian President Jose Sarney's virile attitude when he categorically said: I will not pay the foreign debt with unemployment, hunger, or democracy, or with that of Peruvian President Alan Garcia who said in his wonderful inauguration speech that Peru's main creditor is its people! This is the manner in which the people's dignity should be defended and their leaders become legitimate.

The general is unrealistic when analyzing the international situation. One has but to go abroad to see the pitiful isolation in which Chile finds itself. Our government is accused in all the international forums. The communists are not the only ones who condemn the human rights violations committed in our country. It is not only the Communists from the European Parliament, nor the agents who have infiltrated the U.S. State Department or European foreign affairs ministries who demand a return to democracy for Chile. The democratic presidents of South America travel, meet, and reach agreements over new means of cooperation. From those countries a vigorous democratic community has emerged, promoted by highly capable governors and supported by peoples that grant their democracies a solid future. We do not belong to this vital process of unity. No one visits Chile and the head of state does not sign the peace treaty with Argentina, does not attend the inauguration of the Uruguayan, Brazilian, or Peruvian preisents, does not travel to Bogota, Caracas, nor Europe. We are regarded with pity because Chile used to have a different stature, it was a paradise against oppression, it was always at the vanguard of the important continental initiatives. Together with South Africa it is currently the target of accusations. This is a reality that can no longer be concealed.

Gen Pinochet revealed some sense of reality by not accepting before the country that the very bad administration of the government's internal policy led to the use of the Carabinero forces, which used to be the pride of the country, for political repression, which has only discredited the force, while those in the government wash their hands and do not assume political responsibility for the crimes that have shaken the entire world. We Chileans know how to differentiate between the permanent value that this institution represents for the country and the responsibility of those who have distorted its functions and diminished its prestige.

This message revealed that the same people, inspired by a single event, bound to the same obsession, and following the same policy for 12 years without acknowledging the true situation, can only cause a crisis which, for the same reasons, they will never be able to solve. For our part, we assert that the democratic citizenship has learned the lesson that this obscure and painful past has taught us. It is aware that reconciliation and the seeking of basic agreements is the path Chile must take. It is the only path that will do away with decadence and national frustrations. Therefore, the AD will continue to strive, with a great sense of responsibility, to unite the Chilean people around the National Accord in order to allow them, within this generous and moral gesture of reconciliation, to express with their signature their desire to live and work in peace, to coexist in respect and tolerance, and to eradicate violence and death from our society forever.

The basic value of the National Accord lies in the fact that it is supported by Chileans who are generous enough to reconcile and to promise to build a fatherland for all, in which sovereignty will effectively belong to the people and in which there will be limits to the disagreements within that democracy. The National Accord, which thousands and thousands of Chilean men and women support, is clear and precise. One of its paragraphs clearly establishes its intention by stating that democratic values must rule our coexistence. For this to be possible, an orderly transfer of political power to legally democratic authorities is required within a political, economic, and social framework. This will guarantee the possibility of governing the country as well as guaranteeing the basic conditions for a joint effort, which present and future challenges may require. It should also guarantee the return of the Armed Forces to their specific permanent duties, fully respecting their values, dignity, and institutional duties.

Furthermore, the constitutional provisions agreed upon are clear-cut so there is no room for mininterpretation. There are bound to be some people who will uselessly attempt, for some time, to come up with different interpretations because they will be unable to find any grounds for attacking either the intention or the text of the accord. This will be quite useless; the provisions that have to do with popular elections of all members of the congress, which will have legislative, supervisory, and above all constituent powers, are especially clear. The same goes for the provisions on private property. In this regard the accord grants the right to hold private property of tangible and intangible assets, including means of production, for this is necessary to stimulate private initiative in the shape of a variety of organizations engaged in economic activities. The tax system shall not be used as an expropiatory mechanism. The provisions dealing with the role of the state and with mixed economy are equally clear and provide for social participation and the rights of the workers. To oppose this national movement is worse than useless; it implies forgetting, at the risk of tragic consequences, the historic lesson that violence devours those who do not heed in time the anger of the people, who lose their long-suffering patience with those who out of pride and arrogance block the way for approaches based on reason rather than on force. Thus, we call for the end to Article 24, the end to states of emergency, the resurrection of citizens' rights and freedom, the end to exile. All these are priority requirements within the accord. Once again we denounce press censorship and totalitarian control of television stations as being a violation of the dignity of all Chileans. To this we have received no answer.

In sum, the general has lost touch with reality, his supporters are confused, and the people as well as the entire world see a different option. I tell you, Chileans, that mass support for the National Accord will lead us to reconciliation, within which civilians and military men will come together democratically, in peace, trust, justice and freedom. Abraham Lincoln, who established the greatest democracy of all, once said these memorable words; Those who deny freedom to others deserve none for themselves and as God is just, they will not keep it for long. Thank you.

FARC-GOVERNMENT MEETING ENDS 'WITHOUT RESULTS'

PA151806 Paris AFP in Spanish 1501 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 15 Sep (AFP) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, (communist FARC) reiterated today to President Belisario Betancur's government its proposal to extend the truce for 1 more year. The FARC says it is requesting an extension of the trial period to clarify the peace process and a plan of social, political, and economic reforms for the country.

Newspaper reports indicate that the meeting held yesterday, Saturday, in the Uribe Mountains in the eastern part of the country yielded no specific results and was only "an initial disection" of the topic of peace. Those who attended the talks for the government were former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, Government Minister Jaime Castro, Agriculture Minister Roberto Mejia, Communications Minister Noemi Ganin Posada, and John Agudelo Rios, president of the National Peace Commission. The FARC delegates were its general staff headed by Manuel Marulanda "Tirofijo," Jacobo Arenas, and Braulio Herrera.

Today in Bogota the commission members termed the meeting "very positive for the peace in the country," but did not disclose any details on the talks, restricting themselves to saying that at the end of the current month another meeting will be held in Uribe.

'POTENT BOMB' EXPLODES IN ANTIOQUIA UNIVERSITY

PA121347 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Medellin -- The doors of Antioquia University will remain closed today after a terrorist attack yesterday left people injured and caused heavy property damage to the university's administration building. University officials adopted the decision in response to the explosion of a potent bomb on the university campus. The university's executive council will announce today when classes will resume.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC STATISTICS -- Bogota, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) reported that during the first 6 months of 1985 there has been a decrease in salaries, construction, and trade in Colombia while unemployment rose to 14.7 percent. The official statistics disclose that the average salary of Colombians decreased by 1.87 percent, the construction industry decreased 11.2 percent, and sales decreased 8.23 percent. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 5 Sep 85 PA]

MARIJUANA CONFISCATION -- Valledupar (Colombia), 3 Sep (EFE) -- The antinarcotics police of Cesar Department confiscated 73 tons of pressed marijuana and arrested seven traffickers in the area of the Majiriaimo River canyon, Perija mountain range, northern Valledupar. The police are trying to identify the seven traffickers. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1551 GMT 3 Sep 85 PA]

NEW CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF NAMED

PY170328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0245 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (EFE) -- Presidential minister [as received] Nicanor Mujica Alvarez Calderon today reported that Air Force General Luis Abram Caballerino has been appointed chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff. General Abram is replacing Air Force General Cesar Enrico Praelli who was dismissed by the government according to a communique released in Lima this morning. Praelli, who went into retirement, was dismissed from his post after three Army officials and a driver, who have already been tried, were found responsible for the killing of seven persons found in a common grave. The grave was recently discovered in the Huanta area in Ayacucho.

Joint Staff Generals Removed

PY180402 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP) -- The Joint Staff of the Peruvian Armed Forces announced tonight that General Sinesio Jarama, the overall commander of the National Central Security Zone, and General Wilfredo Mori, the military-political chief of the Central Andean Security Subzone, have been fired from their posts. It has also been reported that investigations have concluded that an officer was responsible for the deaths of 40 civilians on 14 August in the region of Accomarca.

APRA LEADER RULES OUT COUP POSSIBILITY

PY171540 Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Armando Villanueva del Campo, leader of the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] has ruled out any possibility of a coup as a result of the government decision to dismiss General Cesar Enrico Praelli as president of the Armed Forces Joint Command.

[Words indistinct] in the APRA headquarters, where he headed a meeting of the APRA congressional bloc and the cabinet, said that the people and the government are united and that the Armed Forces are part of that unity. He added that Enrico Praelli's dismissal does not affect Praelli's honor but that it responds to a new strategy. He pointed out that he and his party have the highest respect for the Armed Forces because they are institutions for protection but that if the Armed Forces have in their ranks members who violate the law, they will pay the penalty.

JUSTICE MINISTER SAYS NO POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY121319 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Justice Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada announced today that there are no political prisoners in Peru because no one is persecuted for his ideas. He also said that the government respects the constitutional mandate guaranteeing all Peruvians the freedoms of expression and thought.

The justice minister also confirmed the appointment of Dr Manuel (Aquesolo) Castro as the new head of the National Penitentiary Institute.

SEPULVEDA DENIES SOVIET VESSELS WILL VISIT

PA171345 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said yesterday at the National Palace that it is not true that Soviet war vessels will carry out a logistics tour [recorrido] in Mexican patrimonial waters. He added that no country has requested a permit to approach the Mexican coast. As for the Contadora Group, Sepulveda said that there are good possibilities that Central American countries will sign the peace document for the region in 45 days. As for the Nicaraguan-Honduran crisis, he said that the situation does not affect the image of Contadora. Sepulveda also voiced optimism for a prompt negotiated solution.

ITALY'S DEFENSE VICE MINISTER ON CONTADORA

FL162351 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 15 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The new Contadora Group peace and cooperation proposals are more pluralistic, Italy's Defense Vice Minister Bartolo Ciccardini has said here. He asserted that it is expected that the call for talks aimed at solving the Central American conflict is answered by Nicaragua.

All problems can be resolved through dialogue, diplomatic negotiations, and democracy but are worsened by war, he said. He asserted that Mexico's rapprochement to President Jose Napoleon Duarte's policies -- by appointing an ambassador in El Salvador -- contributes to agreements in the area. He pointed out: We will be close to the Mexican Government. We have always supported peaceful and democratic means to solve that conflict and we have contributed, everytime it has been possible, to the development and continuation of dialogue in the area.

Ciccardini said a new balance of power and new game rules are necessary to guarantee, possibly, 40 more years of peace in the world. Balance among the superpowers is changing, is shifting, because of the step taken from the nuclear age to the post-nuclear age and irrational fears could be bad counselors for the United States and the Soviet Union, he said. He added that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev can reach an agreement. There is good faith and the desire for it. The problems are domestic ones. They have to control their domestic forces, their opposition. As Gorbachev said, if this is not controlled, we are in God's hands.

CUBA REQUESTS $12.5 MILLION CREDIT FOUR TOURISM

FL171959 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1430 GMT 16 Sep 85

[By Angelica Maldonado]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba, which has been somewhat isolated from the rest of the world, opened its doors a few years ago to international tourism so that tourists can enjoy its great natural resources and old traditions. The island's tourism potential encouraged the Cuban Government to begin an investment program in the hotel industry amounting to $500 million through 1990. Because of this, Cuba asked Mexico for a $12.5 million credit, which will be used to remodel Havana's most important hotels and to buy high technology equipment.

CTM LABOR LEADER OPPOSES GATT MEMBERSHIP

FL162150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Campeche, Mexico, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers [CTM], has said the labor sector is against Mexico joining the GATT. The CTM leader, is visiting Campeche located 1,300 km south of Mexico City to attend Abelardo Carrillo Zavala's inauguration ceremony as constitutional governor of the state of Campeche. However, the Mexican governor is the only one capable of deciding whether it joins the GATT or not. Velazquez Sanchez asserted that the organized labor sector has people who are able to govern. Abelardo Carrillo Zavala, who comes from the sector's ranks, proves this.

LABOR LEADER SPEAKS AGAINST DEBT MORATORIUM

FL131636 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0305 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Hermosillo, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, CTM, Fidel Velazquez Sanchez, said here today the workers pledge to give greater support to presidential policy than has previously been given to resolve the current crisis. He said in spite of the crisis in Mexico a social uprising is impossible. On the contraty, the premise is that the country is united to overcome economic problems.

Velazquez Sanchez also objected to a moratorium on the foreign debt saying: It would make the country insolvent, reduce the ability to negotiate, and growth would be interrupted.

FEDERAL BUDGET CUT MORE THAN 700 BILLION PESOS

FL122016 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0340 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican secretaries of finance, and planning and budget said today that the latest adjustments in the federal budget were determined principally by the drop in international oil prices and by domestic inflation.

In a report on public finances presented to the Chamber of Deputies, the two state secretaries said that the total budget cut was 700 billion pesos (more than $2.372 billion).

Other factors that forced adjustment of the federal budget were the need to accelerate the slippage of the Mexican peso in relation to the dollar, the increase in the cost and use of domestic credit, the shortage of foreign resources, and the public sector's increased demand for financing, they said. They said that during the first half of 1985 the national economy continued showing great dynamism, with high growth rates in industrial production, investment, and jobs. Nevertheless, the document presented to the 53d congress acknowledges the existence of diverse domestic problems and worsening of the national economic panorama. The secretaries said the nation showed accelerated growth in investments for productive activities coupled with a greater deficit in the public sector than had been foreseen, which has created increased demand for public and private credit.

They reported that the foreign trade and financial situation worsened because of unstable world oil prices, decreased availability of foreign resources, and a drop in the growth rate of the economies of industrialized nations. With regard to the control of inflation, they reported that insufficient progress had been made. They said the price of the basic market basket increased 1.6 percent in June and 27.8 percent during the first half of 1985.

COMMISSION RELEASES FINAL ELECTION RESULTS

PA111541 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission today released the statistics on the federal deputy elections held on 7 July.

The Official Gazette published the figures:

In the elections for deputies of the relative majority, the parties obtained the following:

Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI	64.85 percent
National Action Party, PAN	15.50 percent
Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, PSUM	3.22 percent
Mexican Democratic Party, PDM	2.73 percent
Socialist Workers Party, PST	2.46 percent
Popular Socialist Party, PPS	1.95 percent
Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, PARM	1.65 percent
Mexican Workers Party, PMT	1.55 percent
Revolutionary Workers Party, PRT	1.26 percent
Nonregistered votes	0.06 percent
Annulled votes	4.70 percent
Total votes cast	17,846,623 votes

In the elections for deputies of the proportional representation, the statistics are as follows:

PRI	60.00 percent
PAN	15.48 percent
PSUM	3.29 percent
PDM	2.77 percent
PST	3.24 percent
PPS	2.41 percent
PARM	2.27 percent
PMT	1.59 percent
PRT	1.58 percent
Nonregistered votes	2.16 percent
annulled votes	5.08 percent
Total votes cast	18,281,851

HUGO SPADAFORA'S FATHER BLAMES NORIEGA FOR DEATH

PA171500 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 85 p 1-A

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces (FDP), and Lieutenant Colonel Julio Ow Young, commander of the G-2 of that armed institution, have been blamed directly for the violent death of former guerrilla Dr Hugo Spadafora, according to his father Carmelo "Melo" Spadafora in an impromptu news conference.

Hugo Spadafora's body was found decapitated on Saturday, 14 September, in the "La Quebrada El Roblito" River in the township of Laurel near the Costa Rican-Panamanian border. A peasant named Villarreal found the lifeless, headless body.

After charging that Noriega was responsible for giving the order to assassinate his son, "Melo" Spadafora warned that "those responsible for this will have to shed tears of blood because there are many people behind Hugo who are ready to avenge his death so they had better be careful...and we tell them that they had better be careful." The father of the slain doctor repeatedly apologized to national and international newsmen for interrupting his statements because he was crying while explaining the brutal manner in which his son Hugo was decapitated. With his voice torn by grief, Carmelo said that "this state of affairs cannot continue in this country where kidnappings are carried out and a son like mine who was a hero is killed." He added that according to descriptions by friends and Hugo Spadafora's mother-in-law, the body found undoubtedly matches the description of the Panamanian revolutionary doctor. He added that "my son, Hugo Spadafora Franco, traveled to Paso Canoa on the Costa Rican border on 13 September. He traveled by car from Paso Canoa to the first National Guard checkpoint on the border where he was registered."

Drying the tears running down his cheecks, "Melo" told the media representatives that Hugo "continued to the second checkpoint, where he was also registered, accompanied by many people." "The car in which he was traveling continued to the city of Concepcion in David. The car was stopped by the National Guard. My son was arrested by a man dressed as a civilian and taken to the garrison," said Carmelo. He added that "Hugo was always careful about carrying his identification card." Carmelo stated that at the time of his arrest Hugo told the driver of the bus and the other passengers and people nearby that "I am Dr Hugo Spadafora and I have been detained by members of the National Guard, specifically the G-2."

"Melo" Spadafora said that his son was known for his constant attacks on the current FDP commander, Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega. He said that his son and Gen Noriega had been enemies for a long time and that this emnity was accentuated by the violent death of Gen Torrijos on 31 July 1981 and the reason why the former guerrilla harshly attacked the current commander of the Panamanian Armed Forces.

For his part, attorney Diogenes Arosemena G. noted that "Hugo was taken to the National Guard garrison in Concepcion on Friday. Hugo was walking and along the way he showed his personal identification card to the inhabitants of the region who were there." The lifeless body of Spadafora, who was health minister during the administration of the late Gen Omar Torrijos, was found "headless" in the morgue of a hospital in the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, Arosemena declared, adding that the head had still not been found.

Hugo Spadafora, who at the time of his death was 46, fought in the Guinea Bissau (Africa) revolutionary movement and, later, at the head of the Panamanian "Victoriano Lorenzo" battalion against the dictatorship of then President Anastasio Somoza. At the time of his death he was struggling to defeat the Sandinist government as part of the "Bolivarian Battalion."

Meanwhile, Dr Diogenes Arosemena, who is the Spadafora family doctor, disclosed another new element of the investigation without expanding on the motives. He stated that a captain of the FDP and a corregimiento representative of Chiriqui Province appeared at "La Quebrada El Roblito" River on Saturday where the guerrilla doctor's body was found that very same day.

Meanwhile, sources of the Sandinist government consulted by LA PRENSA were surprised by the news of Dr Hugo Spadafora's death. They said that "we were unaware" of the tragic death of the former guerrilla doctor who fought in the ranks of the FSLN and who, subsequently, separated from the "boys" to join the southern ranks led by the legendary "Commander Cero," Eden Pastora.

Costa Rican information media stated that the body, which was found in Laurel in the vicinity of a sugarcane plantation, was identified by Maria Luz de Jimenez, cousin of the former Panamanian guerrilla, who was accompanied by two friends and the slain guerrilla's mother-in-law.

The decapitated body was covered with what appeared to be a military raincoat. The body was taken to the morgue of the Judicial Investigation Office of San Jose, Costa Rica.

'F-8' Terrorists Linked to Murder

PA180422 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2303 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Panama, 17 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- In Panama, the mysterious acronym F-8, has surfaced three times in less than 1 month; most recently, on the back of the beheaded body of Panamanian Hugo Spadafora, former deputy health minister and former guerrilla. A mark carved with a knife on the back of Spadafora, who was killed over the weekend in the border between Costa Rica and Panama, renews the relevancy of the mysterious acronym which appeared for the first time during the kidnapping of a Panamanian opposition leader. On 21 August, Mauro Zuniga, one of the leaders of the civic opposition group called the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (Cocina), was kidnapped for several hours, in a city located west of Panama City. Dr Zuniga had the inscription "F-8 Terrorist" written on his back. In addition, while he was kidnapped, Dr Zuniga sustained many injuries as a result of the blows that the kidnappers -- armed persons who have not yet been identified -- inflicted on him.

Several days afterwards, Marco Alarcon, a Cocina leader, formally made the charge at the attorney general's office that he had received death threats from a group identifying itself at the "F-8 Terrorist." Marco Alarcon, a deputy from the opposition Authentic Panamenist Party, stated that those who threatened him warned him that he "was going to be the next victim," after the Zuniga incident.

Questioned today by ACAN-EFE, Panama's Attorney General Manuel Jose Calvo said: "We do not know what the F-8 is, and we do not know how it is related to the Zuniga case, which was the first time it surfaced." "In fact, at that time I thought it was used to confuse us," the attorney general added. Should the F-8 group's actual existence be confirmed, it would be the first terrorist group operating in Panama in many years, in a country which, as the attorney general admits, has enjoyed peace up to now.

COSTA RICA

MONGE TO LEAVE FOR ISRAEL 11 OCT

PA161344 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] President Monge will leave at 0800 on 11 October for a 7-day visit to Jerusalem, the Presidential House reported yesterday. Monge will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Information and Communications Minister Armando Vargas, Chief of Protocol Max Oreamuno, and two newsmen to be chosen in the next few days.

The president will fly from San Jose to New York, and from there he will fly aboard El-Al, the Israeli airline, to the capital of Israel. President Monge is a former Costa Rican ambassador to Israel. He will return on 20 October.

DECAPITATED BODY CONFIRMED AS CONTRA SPADAFORA

PA171620 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The identity of a decapitated body has been confirmed as that of Hugo Spadafora. A fingerprint test conducted in Panama and sent to the Costa Rican Judicial Investigations Organization confirmed that the decapitated body found in a stream near the Panamanian border was that of Spadafora.

Vice President on Murder

PA172020 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz has characterized the murder of former Panamanian Deputy Health Minister Hugo Spadafora, and especially the finding of his beheaded body in Costa Rican territory, as very grave. The vice president was consulted about the implications Spadafora's murder could have for Costa Rica, considering his status as a revolutionary in the Central American framework. The vice president said:

[Begin recording] This is a difficult situation. We must be very careful in discussing this matter, because this is a very grave situation that could have all kinds of consequences. For this reason we would like to be prudent until we analyze completely the situation and the circumstances in which this problem emerged. [end recording]

There are reports that Spadafora was arrested by Panamanian militarymen in Panama and that his relatives hold the commander of the Panamanian armed forces, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, responsible for his death. In view of this, Vice President Arauz said:

[Begin recording] I have no further information about this accusation. I repeat: This is so grave an issue that I would not dare give you my personal opinion. This issue must be very carefully analyzed at the highest government level before a statement can be made. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

PEDRO PABLO CASTILLO FRONT CLAIMS KIDNAPPING

PA171445 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1418 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Sep (DPA) -- The "Pedro Pablo Castillo Front" has claimed credit for kidnapping Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran (35), daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, 8 days ago, the newspaper LA PRENSA GRAFICA of San Salvador reported in this morning's edition.

The report identifies that group, which supposedly acted under the banner of the FMLN-FDR.

According to the morning newspaper, the group that staged the kidnapping is a small organization claiming to represent the political prisoners of the country and is called the "Pedro Pablo Castillo Front," named after a forefather of independence.

Meanwhile, government officials travelled to Mexico yesterday to contact representatives of the FMLN, which maintains an office in that country and represents the five guerrilla groups fighting the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Eight days after the kidnapping of Ines Duarte Duran and her friend Ana Cecilia Villeda, the responsible parties continue to maintain silence, while the security corps continues to make searches.

Rey Prendes on Mexico Trip

PA172345 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Monitored in progress]

[Text] ...to contact leftist leaders concerning the kidnapping of the daughter of President Napoleon Duarte. Information and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said it was not possible to speak with the leftist leaders despite the fact that he had made previous telephone contacts with Hector Oqueli Colindres in Mexico. Once he arrived in Mexico it was not possible to talk with them. We will now listen to the statement by Information and Culture Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes to the local and international media when asked to comment on a report published by a Mexican newspaper to the effect that he had met with leftist leaders.

[Begin recording] [Rey Prendes] In the first place, no Mexican papers were published yesterday due to...

[Unidentified reporter interrupts] I am referring to Tuesday's papers.

[Rey Prendes] I have all the Mexican papers with me, and none of them have reported on any such meeting. There have been no such reports in the papers, or wire reports, or anything else. There is no such report from Mexico to this effect. I was unable to meet with them. They have denied meeting with me, and I am repeating this. I did not meet with them. I did try, I did everything possible. It was not possible to meet. I think the problem stems from the fact that the news about my departure to Mexico was made public, and this prompted them not to receive me, not to talk with me. I thought I could go secretly. Next time I will fly TACA Airlines [laughter] with all the publicity, so there will be no problems.

[Unidentified questioner] It has been said here that a group calling itself the Pedro Pablo Castillo Front has contacted the president and that his daughter has spoken with the president. It is still not known what conditions the kidnappers have set.

[Rey Prendes] These are things which I could report on later this afternoon, after I have met with the president and his advisers. I could tell you that some Mexican newspaper published something about the Pedro Pablo Castillo group, and they also mention that Radio Venceremos broadcast in July saying that this command had been formed. That was reported in Mexico.

I had no knowledge of these two points. But it is significant that there is a relationship between the mention of who is said to be holding Ines Duarte and the announcement by Radio Venceremos in July of this year. If I had had any knowledge of this, and if I had had any information about an identification, which is what I am going to investigate now. [sentence as heard] I am going to investigate if that is true, and if it is true that this was announced. If so, then it would have been unnecessary for me to go to Mexico, because we would then have established a connection, which is -- in a certain way -- what we have been looking for.

[Unidentified questioner] Then you did not go to confirm anything about the so-called Pedro Pablo Castillo Group? Had you heard anything about that?

[Rey Prendes] I did not go to Mexico to confirm anything about... [does not complete thought] Nor did I go to talk with the alleged kidnappers. I went to speak with alleged persons [supuesta gente], who said they knew nothing. If they did not know anything, and being a political group of the FMLN... [does not complete thought] and since there were strong suspicions that the FMLN was involved, then, logically, this was a group that could serve as an instrument of pressure or could serve as a connection in the event a group of the FMLN were in fact involved. That was the reason for my trip, which was unfortunately foiled.

[Question indistinct]

[Rey Prendes] Those are things I am going to discuss with the president today.

[Unidentified questioner] There was information that the Salvadoran Government already had clues, that the daughter of the president had been seen in some places?

[Rey Prendes] We have several hints, and we have received a great deal of information from the people. In fact, many of the security houses of the leftist forces have been discovered due to information supplied by the Salvadoran people. Probably in the hope of finding a clue that may lead to finding Ines Quadalupe Duarte, the information received has led to other discoveries of guerrilla hideouts. We have been reconstructing all the information, and the indications published in the press, containing their statements, are more and more leading us to conclude that there is participation on the part of the FMLN. We have been most careful not to involve anyone in the government statements. We have always referred to the kidnappers, without involving anyone, until we have full proof. So, anything that I may say here, or any interpretation of my words, can only be speculation.

[Unidentified questioner] Has the government had any contact with the kidnappers?

[Rey Prendes] That is something that I will discuss this afternoon when I meet the president. Later, I will be glad to answer anything in that respect; but only after I talk with the president this afternoon.

[Unidentified questioner] Then we can assume that there is still no knowledge of who the real kidnappers are?

[Rey Prendes] This afternoon I will learn if there has been any information in this respect. We expect the Salvadoran people will continue cooperating in the solution of this case.

[Unidentified questioner] [words indistinct] About meeting with the leaders?

[Rey Prendes] I believe that as soon as the news was revealed about my presence there. [sentence as heard] I do not know that is another specualtion, perhaps.

I do not know if it was their initiative to avoid the meeting, for which they may have released the information, or if it came from here. I do not know that. But on learning about the information, the office that I was to call told me that the meeting was off. [end recording]

This was the information supplied by Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes on his return from a trip to Mexico, accompanied by the deputy foreign minister, Dr Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. Rey Prendes said he did not go to Mexico to talk with supposed kidnappers, but with supposed sources who claimed to know nothing. Thus, the trip was frustrated in the hope of finding contacts that may have led to locating the daughter of the president, Ines Guadalupe Duarte, kidnapped last week in the Salvadoran capital.

Daily Sums Up Developments

PA172107 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Sep 85 pp 2, 15

[Text] International reports from the United States assert that the Liberation Armed Forces (FAL) are holding Ines Duarte Duran, the daughter of President Duarte, and her companion, Ana Cecilia Villeda, kidnapped last Tuesday at 1500 when they arrived at the New San Salvador University.

This information was reported on the Voice of America which, during its regular broadcasts, stated that two ranking Salvadoran officials had travelled by private plane to the Mexican capital to establish contact with FMLN-FDR leaders and negotiate the release of the kidnapped women.

The officials, said to have travelled on a private plane on Sunday afternoon, were identified as Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, who were not in San Salvador yesterday when newsmen tried to contact them.

It is added that the kidnappers are demanding, in exchange for Ines Guadalupe's release, the release of Americo Mauro Arraujo Ramirez, alias Hugo, who was captured 1 week ago by the Armed Forces and who is said to be the second in command of the Salvadoran Communist Party, whose armed branch is the FAL. Another reported demand is the release of terrorist Nidia Diaz, captured approximately 3 months ago on the outskirts of San Estaban Catalina, San Vicente, after an Army operation.

Meanwhile, reports from Mexico state that Guillermo Ungo of the FDR told newsmen in Mexico City that "Rey Prendes is knocking on the wrong door," because the FDR knows nothing about the kidnapping. Dispatches state that Rey Prendes and Acevedo Peralta are to meet with Ungo and Ruben Zamora for the negotiations in question.

Yesterday at approximately 1500 we spoke to Roberto Viera, deputy communications minister, who said his office has no knowledge of the alleged contact with the kidnappers cited in the international dispatches. He said that the so-called resolution commission formed by the government to deal with the kidnappers has not been contacted by them.

Viera also denied knowing that Rey Prendes and Acevedo Peralta were in Mexico negotiating with the top terrorist leaders. According to Viera, the rumor was begun by REUTER and repeated by Radio Marti in Miami.

Observers of the kidnapping of Mrs Daurte Duran and her friend have said that while Guillermo Ungo says in Mexico City that Rey Prendes is knocking on the wrong doors, which would indicate that he has no responsibility in this case, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, a candidate for the presidency in the Dominican Republic and leader of the Socialist International, has sent a message to President Duarte saying that he has "initiated efforts before Guillermo Manuel Ungo to guarantee the life of Ines Guadalupe and the beginning of talks that would lead to her release."

Meanwhile, in Managua, Ruben Zamora told the international press that the FMLN has not claimed responsibility for the act. In Mexico City, Hector Oqueli Colindre said he had no information regarding this matter but that he could not deny or confirm anything.

According to observers, these statements could mean that there is some attempt to "wash their hands" [zafar el bulto] because international pressures have escalated the seriousness of the case to such an extent that the terrorist leaders are now evaluating the political cost such an action represents. There is speculation regarding the fact that the kidnapping could have been carried out by a group of terrorists opposed to the leadership of the FMLN-FDR command.

In conclusion, the observers said that if there is something that is more or less clear, it is that there is either very poor communication between the FMLN and the FDR, or they simply do not have enough control or power to govern the groups acting under their alleged leadership.

GUATEMALA

MEJI EXPLAINS NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PA162055 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Speech by Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, at the National Palace -- live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] of this month will reduce the [words indistinct] by 24 percent; flour, cereal, and [word indistinct] will be reduced by 16 percent; non-alcoholic beverages will be reduced by (?15) percent; and housecleaning products will be reduced by 19 percent.

B. The (?report) includes the products that have been considered the most necessary, especially for the low income social sectors.

C. Taking into consideration the dispositions included in the current laws, the appropriate lists for the various ministries have been issued.

D. In an attempt to guarantee the efficiency of price control, the cooperation of the public workers will be necessary. Under the coordination of the General Trade Directorate, these public workers will have inspection duties. It will also be necessary to have the cooperation of consumers, who will be able to make the necessary charges by calling: 20-290, 91-717, 25-805, 24-281, 24-509, 80-296, 24-535, 51-5150, or 21-212.

E. The list of prices will be published in the newspapers so that everyone will become familiar with them, that being the best guarantee that they will not be altered.

F. Precise orders have been given to the Economy Ministry's Guatemalan Regulations Commission [Comision Guatemalteca de Normas, Coguanor] to organize and process the products listed to ensure that the prices include a certain quality, weight, price, and size, as previously established.

2. Wages

Based on a report submitted by a special commission appointed to study this matter, and after having analyzed the various possibilities, it was agreed that there will be an increase of 50 quetzales per month, over and above the bonus, for all public workers. This measure will benefit approximately 204,155 workers. If we take into consideration the fact that each of these workers has an average of 5 members per family, we find that 1.1 million Guatemalans will be favored by this measure.

This increase will become effective on 1 September 1985 and will represent a monthly disbursement of 10.5 million quetzales. This amount acquires greater significance when we consider that the nation's general expenditure budget has been reduced by 100 million quetzales. I wish to stress that this wage increase is the most that can be budgeted under the current circumstances; any additional demand would inevitably lead to a reduction in personnel. It is better for all to have a slight increase than a larger increase at the cost of others. We must think about the country and our neighbors, not only about ourselves. The allotted increase will benefit most of those workers who are on a lower wage scale. For the majority of those on the payroll, this increase represents 98, 100, and 110 percent over and above the bonus. The increase over and above the bonus included in the government decree that was issued is applicable to all public employees of state organizations; all employees of the decentralized, autonomous, and semi-autonomous institutions; employees of the Supreme Electoral tribunal; and the [words indistinct]. This wage increase will not apply to high-ranking government officials or National Constituent Assembly deputies.

In the case of the municipalities throughout the country, the government, aware of their economic situation, will grant extra funds to cover the increases agreed to for all municipal workers. The implementation of this law includes all public employees throughout the country. The government is also clearly aware of the situation of the private sector employees. For this reason we recommend to that sector that, according to the availability of funds, the necessary increases be granted.

3. Implementation of a Single Work Shift

On 7 September 1970 Government Decree No 39-70 was issued establishing a single work shift for the public employees of the Executive Branch who work in Guatemala City. However, public offices in the other areas of the country were not included in that decree.

After reviewing all of the socioeconomic studies made by competent institutions, and realizing that a single work shift provides extra time for labor, education, or cultural activities, it was decided that as of 15 September 1985 the benefits of a single work shift will include all the Executive Branch offices throughout the country.

4. Subsidy for Transportation

To help the low income sectors the municipal decree that established a 5-cent increase in bus and minibus fares in Guatemala City has been abolished, and a subsidy equivalent to 2 million quetzales a month has been authorized.

5. Conclusions

Although these measures do not represent a complete solution, for some these measures will help alleviate the effects of the situation we are experiencing, precisely when we are nearing the end of the electoral process during which the Guatemalan people will choose their new rulers on 3 November 1985. At this time I wish to reitrerate that in the task of helping Guatemala recover, we must all be united; it is a responsibility that we all have, the government as well as the people.

ECONOMY MINISTER ATTENDS INTEGRATION MEETING

PA160432 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2352 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Economy Minister Ariel Rivera traveled to Nicaragua today to participate in a meeting of ministers responsible for Central American integration, it was reported here today. The meeting, which will begin tomorrow, Monday, will serve to "make decisions about future actions in the integration of the region."

The minister explained that the meeting is also to make a "final analysis" of the new Central American tariff that will become effective on 1 October.

HONDURAS

COMMUNIQUE REJECTS ORTEGA REQUEST FOR MEETING

PA180329 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 85 p 3

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova yesterday declined a last-minute request for a meeting from his Nicaraguan counterpart, Daniel Ortega, as the meeting would only serve a propagandistic purpose.

An official communique from Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto states that Honduras adheres to its stance of seeking an overall solution to the regional conflict.

Ortega had invited Suzao Cordova to meet to discuss the border incidents in which one soldier and a little girl were killed -- the latter died on Monday in Tegucigalpa -- and over seven persons were seriously injured.

The Honduran Government's stance is summarized as follows: "On precise orders from the president of the republic, I address your excellency to comment on the invitation made by Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega that the two leaders meet personally to discuss the critical situation that exists between the two countries and that has deteriorated due to the incidents which took place last weekend.

In this respect, my government wishes to reiterate its already stated view, which is that the Central American crisis must be discussed in an overall fashion, within the regional context that the Contadora Group provides. The bilateral agreements that could be reached between our two countries would necessarily be of a temporary nature, if at all, owing to the undeniable fact that we are facing regional rather than bilateral problems.

Mr Minister, the day the Central American governments are truly democratic, respectful of the rights of their peoples, and of the dignity of all, determined to achieve their cultural and economic enrichment through work and not through the force of their weapons, you can rest assured that this strife-torn isthmus will finally have true peace."

Meanwhile, Honduras will continue to conduct its best efforts to achieve these lofty objectives, but under the current circumstances, it is forced to say that the meeting between our two presidents will surely serve no purpose, and would only be a publicity stunt. Therefore, President Suazo Cordova declines the invitation from the Nicaraguan president. Please accept my assurances of my highest esteem.

Edgardo Paz Barnica, Foreign Relations Secretary

TROOPS REMAIN ON ALERT AT NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA171630 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has proposed a Honduran-Nicaraguan joint patrol to put an end to border problems. However, we all know that the Nicaraguan Government's desire is for Honduras to patrol the border so that the Nicaraguan leaders can be at ease, knowing that we will protect their backs while they organize cadres for the guerrillas of other countries in the area, including Honduras. Today the Government House became the communications center for civilian and military activities for the defense of our sovereignty. Here is our correspondent Mario Calix with a report on the latest developments:

[Begin recording] Today at noon President Suazo Cordova returned from La Paz, where he had been recovering since last Saturday from a case of the flu. President Suazo has been closely following the military aspects of the incidents along the Nicaraguan border, where tension has eased. Nevertheless, Honduran soldiers have been posted along the border to provide security for our national territory, and they are ready to repeal any attack by the Nicaraguan Government.

It was learned today at the Presidential House that from January to 13 September there have been 64 incidents provoked by the Sandinists. These have been either incursions into our national territory or attacks with heavy or medium caliber weapons that on many occasions have caused damage to Honduran property or claimed lives. From 4 January to 13 September of this year 64 incidents have been provoked by the Sandinists, who have used heavy artillery fire, carried out harassment with small arms fire, or entered our national territory, as could be seen on a map shown by the Honduran authorities at noon today. During 1984 there were 15 incursions into Honduras, 22 harassments with fire-arms, 6 naval incidents, 26 Honduran civilian or military deaths, more than 1,000 head of cattle stolen, and 2 incursions by Honduran guerrillas from Nicaragua.

President Suazo Cordova is frequently in communication with the military high command in order to be informed on the situation at the border with Nicaragua, while Honduran soldiers are on the alert to repel any Sandinist attack. [end recording]

COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT ON ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

PA151221 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Paid advertisement by the Communist Party of Honduras entitled "Declaration on the Electoral Campaign"; issued on 10 September]

[Text] Less than 3 months from the general elections to be held this year, the political situation is obscure as a result of maneuvers by top official sectors interested in prolonging the stay in power of the present government and of the threats by extreme right elements plotting to totally destroy the few freedoms and democratic rights Hondurans have.

To this we must add the unpopular climate created by the occupation of our territory by U.S. troops and the wave of violence unleashed by the Armed Forces against leaders and members of organizations in order to intimidate the civilian population and prevent their protesting the violation of our nation's sovereignty.

The so-called "Formula B," which some months ago was hailed as the ideal solution to the political crisis created by the ambition of professional politicians, has increased still more the division of the traditional parties and has served only to add to the number of those who aspire to live off the public treasury. However drafted, the plan did not take into account that the crisis was due to the lack of capacity of the dominant classes to maintain their pattern of domination, and for that reason there could not be any solution.

This has made the dominant class, which is full of fear as a result of a situation that it cannot handle, to distrust their indirect representatives, the traditional politicians, and to resort to their direct representatives, as in the case of Fernando Lardizabal Guilbert, or to appeal to the military chiefs for a military solution.

Most of the presidential candidates do not represent an alternative of change for our people. The group supporting Suazo Cordova, which originally sought a straw candidate, now realizes that he has neither the personality nor the authority needed to become a winning candidate, and they are now trying to get rid of him since they could lose the elections.

Jose Azcona del Hoyo, the main leader of the opposition Liberal Party, who has been insistently accused of being a foreigner, is a staunch reactionary. Educated in the Spain of Franco, he was fervent supporter of the Falange. In Honduras he participated in the foundation of and was an active member in the United Front of Democratic University Students (FUUD), and he was a member of the fascist youth bands and a representative of Opus Dei, the Spanish rightist church organization. Azcona del Hoyo is a declared enemy of the Nicaraguan people's revolution and a supporter of direct military aggression against that country.

The alliance of the People's Liberal Alliance (ALIPO) with the Azcona del Hoyo group shows the trend of the various factions of the dominant class, which will participate directly in politics, with the only difference being that while Lardizabal Guilbert represents the interests, the landowners and the middle class bourgeoisie, ALIPO represents the interests of the financial, industrial, and agrarian bourgeoisie of the northwestern zone of the country.

Rafael Leonardo Callejas, a member of an old conservative family, is trying to present a right with a new face, with an image manipulated by a propaganda apparatus which is trying to sell the figure of a technocrat separated from the other groups. Although we do not pretend to have completely identified them, we can say that Callejas represents for the nationalist trend of local politics what Azcona del Hoyo represents for the liberal wing, the ideal candidate for U.S. imperialism because of his subordination to the policy of the United States.

Only three candidates have a personality and political conduct favorable for our country's interests. They are Carlos Alberto Reina of the Revolutionary Democratic Liberal Movement (M-LIDER); Enrique Aguilar Cerrato of the Innovation and Unity Party (PINU); and Hernan Corrales Padilla of the Christian Democratic Party of Honduras (PDCH). All three have participated in the Honduran people's struggle to preserve and broaden their social gains and democratic freedoms, and they have definitely expressed themselves in favor of rescuing our sovereignty and national dignity.

The months ahead will be decisive to our people's fate. Once more we say that the demarcation line which separates the candidates who wish to serve the people and those serving the oligarchy is a definite stand before the people regarding the presence of foreign troops in our territory, ousting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands, opposing a secret understanding with the government of Napoleon Duarte at the expense of the nation's interests, and favoring a firm policy before IMF demands and against the repression unleashed by the police forces and the Armed Forces against our people.

Our people, who are learning by experience the difficult art of politics, will know how to distinguish the good candidates from the demagogues, and we are sure that on 24 November the people will know for which candidate they will vote.

Rigoberto Padilla Rush
Communist Party of Honduras Secretary General
10 September 1985

WOMEN'S GROUP REJECTS U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA151141 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Sep 85 p 11

[Open letter to U.S. Ambassador John Ferch from the Visitacion Padilla Honduran Women's Committee for Peace; dated 10 September, Tegucigalpa]

[Text] Mr John Ferch, ambassador of the United States of America:

The Visitacion Padilla Honduran Women's Committee for Peace hereby expresses to you and your government our profound indignation at the brutal assault on nurse Rosa Amalia Almendarez who -- according to the reports of various media in the country -- was denied her freedom for 2 days and subjected to savage torture by two U.S. militarymen accompanied by DNI [Department of National Investigation] agents in Juncal, Yoro Department. The victim suffered -- among other abuses -- blows to her face, legs, and stomach and broken wrists.

To acts like these by U.S. military troops occupying our territory, one must add the frequent deaths of children, women, and men on country roads due to the excessive speed with which those troops drive their vehicles. These accidents have killed many humble Hondurans, and those responsible have not received any punishment whatsoever.

These acts prove that for our people the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras means not only the loss of national honor and sovereignty and adverse effects on the budgets of basic social programs, but also physical aggression against our citizens.

Mr Ambassador, tell your government that the peace-loving women of Honduras reject the shameful U.S. military occupation of our terrotory with all the moral patriotism inherited by Visitacion Padilla and other honorable Honduran women. Tell President Reagan that we condemn the violence that he displays in the relationship between a strong country and a weak one, because we yearn for harmonious and equal relations with all countries of the world. In conclusion, tell him that we are unwilling to inherit a "warship" as a country for our children.

For a future of peace for our children!
U.S. troops out of our territory!
Visitacion Padilla Honduran Womens' Committee for Peace
Tegucigalpa, 10 September 1985

NICARAGUA

TWO PROTESTS SENT TO COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT

Attack on Border Post

PA180243 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0121 GMT 18 Sep 85

["Communique" issued by the Foreign Ministry to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Guiterrez, dated 17 September]

[Text] Managua, 17 September 1985
Mr Minister:

I address your excellency to refer to the following incidents:

Yesterday, 16 September, an undetermined number of mercenaries carried out a 15-minute attack on the Pueblo Nuevo border post, west of Penas Blancas, Nicaragua. Rifle and mortar fire were used during the attack. Despite the criminal nature of this action, our troops did not respond to the fire.

I must point out to your excellency that this attack is added to the aggression suffered at 1620 on 13 September when mercenaries at the service of the U.S. Government attacked the Penas Blancas border post in Nicaragua with 81-mm mortars. As a result of this attack, eight rockets landed 200 meters from Nicaraguan installations, as well as on the road.

In the face of these serious attacks, the Nicaraguan Government presents its most formal and strong protest and at the same time urges the Costa Rican authorities to adopt the necessary control and surveillance measures to prevent a repetition of actions such as these which prove once again the urgent need to establish lasting and effective mechanisms at the common border to end, once and for all, the conflicts which, promoted by the U.S. Government, are aimed at separating the two nations, hindering the Contadora Group peacemaking efforts, and creating conditions that would enable the launching of greater aggressions against Nicaragua.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

Arrest of Nicaraguan Citizen

PA180249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Sep 85

["Communique" issued by the Foreign Ministry to Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez, dated 17 September]

[Text] Today, 17 September, during the morning hours, an undetermined number of Costa Rican Civil Guardsmen entered Nicaraguan national territory and captured Sergeant 3d Class Orlando Taisigue Vargas, who was fishing in a dugout in Nicaraguan sovereign waters of the San Juan River, across from the area of Sarapiqui. I wish to bring to your excellency's attention that Sgt 3d Class Tasique works as a medic [sanitorio] with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] company stationed in the area of El Castillo, Nicaragua.

I must also inform your excellency that, prior to the release of the Nicaraguan citizen, the members of the Costa Rican civil guard told him that fishing was not allowed in that area since these were Costa Rican waters.

In presenting its most formal and strong protest for the flagrant violation of national sovereignty and for the illegal arrest of a Nicaraguan citizen, Nicaragua rejects the absurd and groundless statements by the Costa Rican civil guardsmen. We also request an explanation and strongly urge your government to instruct the Costa Rican authorities to respect Nicaragua's rights over the San Juan River.

I reiterate the assurances of my consideration,

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister

HONDURAS INSTALLS EQUIPMENT ALONG BORDER

PA180427 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Army is installing heavy weapons and building special installations in the area of Arenales, bordering with Nicaragua. This is the same area where last week's incidents occurred. A special Honduran Army contingent is digging trenches and has installed anti-aircraft guns and communications equipment in high places in the area.

NICARAGUA TO CHAIR UN FOURTH COMMITTEE

PA180433 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Sep 85

["Communique" issued by Nicaraguan Foreign Information and Press Office, dated 17 September, Managua]

[Text] Today 17 October [as heard] Nicaragua was elected by acclamation to chair the 44th UN General Assembly's Fourth Committee.

Nicaragua's election to this post is of great importance since it coincides with the 25th anniversary of the declaration granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, and with the 44th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. The Fourth Committee is one of the General Assembly's major committees and is in charge of handling matters related to decolonization and nonself-governing territories. It must handle heated topics such as the situation of Namibia, the Malvinas Islands, Puerto Rico, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, and others.

With this election, Nicaragua will be the only Latin American country to chair a commission. Nearly 10 dozen heads of state and prime ministers will attend this historic period of sessions of the UN General Assembly.

RAMIREZ OPENS AREA MINISTERS INTEGRATION MEETING

PA180035 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The creation of a common economic front in the face of the industrialized nations could be a possible alternative to meet the crisis of the Central American countries, Dr Sergio Ramirez said today at the opening ceremony of the 34th ministers' meeting on integration.

Dr Ramirez opened his address by publicly rejecting any type of action against the human condition, such as the case of Ines Duarte, daughter of the Salvadoran president who was kidnapped last Tuesday in San Salvador. In that respect, Dr Ramirez noted that Nicaragua has all the moral authority to deplore such actions, as it itself is the victim of an unjust aggression that has caused death, disablement, violations, and the kidnapping of thousands of Nicaraguans.

The Nicaraguan vice president also said that despite the fact that the world economic crisis has hit Latin America hard, the Central American integration process has tremendous future possibilities for our poor economies.

[Begin Ramirez recording] We believe the Central American economic integration process has tremendous possibilities. Obviously, since the signing of the General Economic Integration Treaty of Central America here in Nicaragua in December of 1969 -- 25 years ago -- there have been many changes in the social and economic conditions of Central America. There has been a deterioration of exchange relations among our nations, and we could say that the global economic crisis affecting Latin America, particularly Central America, has hit hard the possibilities for consolidating the Central American economic integration process.

Nevertheless, we must look at this process in perspective, and Nicaragua wishes again to announce its willingness to contribute to the creation of new opportunities for the development and strengthening of the economic integration process of the area. That is why we have already officially ratified the Central American tariff and customs agreement. This is a new commitment we have accepted in the face of the renewal and strengthening of the Central American economic integration process. We expect that all other Central American countries, without exception, will also ratify the agreement, making it valid for all signers of the original Central American Economic Integration Treaty.

We also believe that if the Central American countries can present a single common economic front in the face of the industrialized countries, we will have better opportunities to defend our interests against tariff barriers and unfair treatment in international exchange. We will also have the opportunity to obtain better economic cooperation relations in order to benefit the Central American communities globally. As is the case of the cooperation project between the EEC and the Central American countries. This project began to be discussed at the San Jose meeting, and it will continue to be discussed in the upcoming meeting at Luxembourg next November. We have great hopes that on that occasion a formula will be found which could open for us possibilities for common cooperation that may benefit the Central American region as a whole.

We believe that through such cooperation projects with the EEC and other global cooperation projects, without excluding any Central American country, we will find new formulas to renovate and bolster the Central American integration process so that it may fulfill the objectives set forth in December 1960, which continue to be valid for Nicaragua. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CANADA

PA151009 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] After an intense working tour of Canada, where he attended the 74th IPU conference, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, returned to Nicaragua this morning.

The FSLN National Directorate member led a National Assembly delegation comprised of Mauricio Diaz Davila of the Popular Social Christian Party; Sixto Ulloa, Rafael Solis, and Ray Hooker of the FSLN: and (Milu Vargas), legal adviser of the legislative body.

The Nicaraguan mission visited Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal, where it met with high-ranking government officials, leaders of political parties, and representatives of labor and religious organizations. During an event of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in Montreal, Commander Nunez denounced the Reagan administration's pressures on the puppet governments of the region to force them to boycott the Contadora Group's peace efforts.

CONTRAS KILL 15, WOUND 2 IN VEHICLE AMBUSH

PA130445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The aggressions perpetrated by mercenaries who are sent by Reagan have continued against the Nicaraguan people. A new cowardly ambush was perpetrated by Somozist guards, according to reports from Region 1. One dead and two wounded is the result of the criminal action perpetrated by the Reagan administration's mercenaries at the community of El Bonete, close to the village of Quilali.

According to the information offered by military sources in the region, the band of mercenaries attacked the vehicle in which 40-year-old Serafin Molina was travelling and killed him. Segundo Reyes and his 10-year-old son Leonidas, who were traveling as passengers, were wounded during the ambush.

The military report says that the Sandinist People's Army forces are going after the mercenaries.

CORRECTION TO ORTEGA MEETING WITH U.S. REPORTERS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Daniel Ortega Meets With U.S. Reporters" published in the 17 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page P 17, paragraph twelve, line two:

...any aggressive action in Central America, any action that increases tension in Central America, as well as... (rewording for clarity)

PRESS FORUM TO DEBATE 8 FOREIGN DEBT TOPICS

FL171526 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is present at this morning's inauguration of the Latin American Press Forum on the regional financial crisis held in Havana's Palace of Conventions. The event will end Thursday and is attended by 130 journalists from 23 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Its goal is to promote analysis and exchange of ideas on the foreign debt. Eight fundamental themes will be presented by journalists and specialists and an ample debate is expected on the problems presented. The topics include the analysis, monitoring, and adjustment policy of the IMF by (Pedro Bushkovicz) of Chile, and interest rate tendencies and impacts in Latin America by (Eduardo Josami) of Argentina. The event is being held by the PRENSA LATINA News Agency.

Castro Addresses Forum

FL171840 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] This morning the Latin American Press Forum on the Regional Financial Crisis began today in Havana's Palace of Conventions.

[Being Fidel Castro recording] Here today, the economists are speaking because the reporters are economists. One must listen to the economists. There are many more with their own points of view. The problem is not only technical. When we have all the responses, we need to apply them politically. I have precisely tried to elaborate a political strategy. Beginning with the catastrophe and based on the diagnosis of cancer, a method to save the child must be found as well as determine the medical procedures that should be followed. [end recording]

[Begin Castro recording] When everything has been outlined, we need to elaborate and develop the clinical, surgical process to resolve the problem. I want to clarify that we are more like doctors. No, we are more like interns, like pathologists. The economists are the pathologists here. They say: this is cancer. This is the problem. Then the doctors arrive and decide how the cancer should be treated. We the politicians are the doctors. We need to develop the method to save our hemisphere, not only save it but make it independent, because independence is very far away. Those hearing me know that independence is very far away. [end recording]

The topic of Latin American economic integration was discussed.

[Begin Castro recording] The integration is full of all kinds of difficulties because of our weaknesses, our fragmentation, our dependency. We are told almost everyday what we have to do. That is the reality. [end recording]

Further on, Commander in Chief Castro added:

[Begin recording] All the world is asking: How can it be done? My hope is that the gravity of the situation and the crisis will develop the instruments so that this can be applied, so that we can be relieved from the catastrophe of the debt. We need to develop the instruments for the decisions the Third World countries will have to make, Latin America in particular since it is the continent's leader in the Third World battle. The government's alternatives are clear. The problem is resolved or the democratic processes in Latin America will die. Resolve the problem or there will be social uprisings in Latin America, I say social uprisings because of recent events, because the subjective factors are behind the objective factors.

Possibly, later, when there is what is called a consciousness, if the current governments do not resolve the problems, assume responsibility for the problems -- they do not have sufficient vision to see what all this means or what this catastrophe could mean -- then instead of social uprisings, there could be revolutions. I believe the problem will be resolved one way or another. [end recording]

PRENSA LATINA INTERVIEWS POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

For a 17 September Havana Domestic Service report on an interview by Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier of the Polish People's Republic, with PRENSA LATINA before his upcoming visit to Cuba, see the Poland section of the 18 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

LAOTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

FL181344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has left Cuba at the end of an official, friendly 10-day visit. The foreign minister was accompanied to the airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

BRAVO SENDS GREETINGS TO SRV'S NGUYEN HUU THO

BK081608 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of our country's August Revolution and 2 September National Day, Comrade Flavio Pardo Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba's People's Government, has sent a message of greetings of Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of our National Assembly.

The message said in part: On behalf of the National Assembly of the People's Government and in my own name, may I extend to you my warmest and fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the SRV's declaration of independence. Once again we would like to affirm our support, militant solidarity, and fraternal cooperation with you. We are convinced that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, will certainly achieve success in their extraordinary labor to build and defend their fatherland.

TRADE COOPERATION MEETING WITH ETHIOPIA BEGINS

FL170146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The second meeting of the Cuban-Ethiopian joint trade commission has begun in Addis Ababa. Future areas of cooperation between the two countries will be discussed at the meeting.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas and the Ethiopian delegation is headed by his counterpart Wollie Chekol.

The foreign trade cooperation agreement between Cuba and Ethiopia was signed in 1981 in Havana with the objective of increasing trade between the two countries.